

NEWS OF THE WORLD IN BRIEF.

Local.
Past Washington is seriously troubled by a gang of burglars.

Recorder House has entered upon the discharge of its duties.

A syndicate has purchased Worley's Hotel, and hold the property at \$300,000.

Chief Clerk McGinn of the Health Office says that the grip is a thing of the past.

The corner-stone of the German Orphan Asylum, on Good Hope Hill, will be laid this afternoon.

Frederick Pinkney, colored, was sentenced to three months in jail yesterday for killing James Henry.

A row has been raised in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by the appointment of a colored girl.

Norman Ward, the government steam expert, will make an examination of Secretary Tracy's house, with a view to determining whether the steam heating arrangements had anything to do with the fire.

Dr. Beall's trial will be held to-morrow.

The South Capital Street Bridge Association yesterday appointed a committee to wait upon the Secretary of War and present arguments in favor of the bridge.

Inspector of Plumbers' Regulation has reported to the Commissioners in favor of the bill favored by the Master Plumbers' Association, and he advises that the Government buildings be embraced in its provisions.

Arthur Sims, an undertaker, was charged in the Police Court yesterday with violating the health regulations in burying three infants under a South Washington shanty.

It is claimed that he stole the coffins and grave clothes. The case was continued until Tuesday.

Governmental.
Captain Joseph W. King of Illinois has been appointed superintendent of the Pension Building.

The majority and minority reports on the proposed code of rules for the House have been made public.

Rain leaked through the roof of the vaults in the Senate terrace yesterday and rendered the electric-light dynamo useless.

Public hearings have been closed in the House Committee on Territories on the bill for the admission of Idaho as a State.

Drunkness and cruelty have been charged against Captain J. A. Sully of the revenue steamer Harp. They will be investigated.

The total amount of bonds purchased by the Government from August 3, 1887, to date is \$29,143,100, effecting a saving of \$60,495,000.

The President has approved the act to provide certificates of honorable service to those who have served in the Navy or Marine Corps and who have lost limb.

Household effects which have been in possession of the property for more than one year, but which have not been in use during that time, are exempt from duty.

Postoffice Inspector Fleming has arrested at Chicago David O. Gallier, George E. McClellan, junior and George A. Burns and W. B. Marshall for improper use of the mails.

Postmaster Duckworth of Shreve, La., has complained to the Postoffice Department that he is prevented by threats of violence from taking his office. He has been assured of protection.

In the case of Joseph Redfern, who wants the Government to restore to their former condition the buildings formerly used by the Signal Bureau, the First Comptroller has decided that the claimant must go to Congress or the courts for relief.

Domestic.
Congressman James McLean has declared his intention of resigning. He says, "It makes it impossible for him to attend to his duties."

Captain Hamilton of Baltimore will offer a handsome piece of silver as a special prize at the coming bench show of the Maryland Equestrian Club.

In the examination of witnesses in the famous Navassa murder trial at Baltimore, Charles W. Roby gave a graphic recital of the attack made on him in the mine.

A jury at Mansfield, Ohio, has awarded \$21,831 against the New York, Erie and Western Railway for injuries sustained by W. B. Miller at Akron about two years ago.

The United States Supreme Court has issued an injunction restraining the State of Minnesota from collecting taxes levied in that State on the Pullman Palace Car Company.

The Board of Drainage Commissioners of Chicago have passed an ordinance providing for the immediate issue of \$1,000,000 in twenty-year bonds. Steps will be taken on the part of certain property owners to test the legality of the issue.

Captain Norman H. Parquhar of the United States steamer Trenton has been awarded a gold medal for bravery displayed in rescuing the officers and crew of the Vandalia at Apia in 1889.

The last of the famous Brierley collection of books and manuscripts were disposed of in New York yesterday. The sales for the day aggregated \$24,000, and for the six days \$83,200. This was the largest sale of books ever held in America.

George W. Rich has been arrested at Chicago, charged with the using of the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. He was receiving \$50 a day on an average by advertising for young men to address circulars and getting them to advance some money.

Foreign.
There has been a heavy fall of snow in Pachuca, Mexico.

The failure of an operator has caused a panic in the Paris oil market.

Thamniopoli authorities of Oporto will subscribe to the fund for the national defense.

Rosa Pedro's grandson, Prince Augustus, of Saxe-Coburg has been placed in a mad-house.

The influenza is said to prevail to an alarming extent in the rural districts of Mexico.

Portugal may dissolve the municipal council of Lisbon for encouraging the anti-British agitation.

Mr. Gladstone has refused the offer of \$30,000 a year by an American firm for everything he writes.

The Mexican President says that the construction of a railroad from Matamoros to Monterrey will soon be begun.

Senator J. d'Andrade Corrodo of the Portuguese Council of State, has challenged Glynne Peire, the British Minister.

The Spanish Mexican Infantry have met the Yagu Indians and are trying them northward. A fight is expected hourly.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has offered to abdicate, but the Minister will not allow it. Meanwhile suspicion reigns in Sofia.

The Lisbon Commercial Association has expelled the English members, complaining of the treatment to which they were subjected.

A movement is said to be on foot to increase passenger and freight rates on Trans-Atlantic lines, owing to the increase in the price of coal.

The committee authorized by the Russian Government has accepted a plan for the through Siberian railway to be completed in ten years. The total length is to be 4,375 miles and the total cost \$20,000,000,000.

Jerome's new play, "New Lamps for Old," was produced last night in London at Terry's Theatre. It is called a comedy, but it is farcical. It was well received, and at the end there were warm calls for the author.

The London Telegraph says that the report of the Panama Commission will vigorously deal with the forgeries, but will not exonerate Panama from a failure to separate political organizations from non-political ones.

BECAUSE SHE IS BLACK.

Government Printers Will Not Have Her for An Assistant.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING IN REVOLT.

Senator Hiscock Said to Have Helped Her to the Appointment.

Frances Flood is Pretty and Intelligent. Secretary Windom Says Official Action May Be Taken. Senator Butler Dismisses the Matter.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are destined to have a conflict with the Washington plate-printers. The antagonistic feeling of the latter has been aroused by the appointment on last Monday of a colored woman as a plate-printer's assistant. The printer to whom she was assigned objected to such association, and his appeal to the union was supported. A committee of the union appeared and instructed the printers to refuse the assistance of the new appointee, promising to protect the men from injury resulting from such refusal.

The committee visited Secretary Windom on Friday and laid the matter before him. He claimed that the appointment was made under Democratic civil service regulations, and refused to have the objectionable appointee transferred to other work. The committee urged that such labor had been hitherto performed by white women, and that the present circumstance was unjust to the present employees. The Secretary gave them no satisfaction, and the committee determined to resort to walk-out measures, or at least more convincing influence than committee appeals.

Objection to the new appointee was also taken by the women employed in the bureau, and one of them visited the chief to remark, "You'd better not put that 'nigger' up here."

Yesterday there were found to exist two vacancies among the printers' assistants and the suggestion that either of the two plate-printers should accept the latest appointment met with prompt refusal from both of them—Messrs. Fred. Johnson and Levy.

A letter was resorted to as a means of impartial assignment. The new assistant drew the ballot representing Mr. Johnson's press, and on the announcement of the result that gentleman tendered his resignation. The Chief refused to accept this, preferring to dismiss Johnson from the force. Mr. Levy was then tendered, and he, too, handed in his resignation. The matter, as they say at Capitol Hill, then "went over until Monday," when Mr. Levy will probably be formally dismissed.

A visit to the printing rooms at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by a Critic reporter showed the girl waiting, Micawber-like, for "something to turn up." She is a bright-colored, good-looking mulatto, very well educated and dresses better than the majority of the hard-working white girls of the Bureau. Her name is Frances Flood, and she delights in being known familiarly as "Frank."

She is from the State of New York, and is said to have received her appointment at the instance of Senator Hiscock. The salary of a plate-printer's assistant is \$1.25 per day.

A prominent plate printer said to The Critic: "We did not call the meeting for the purpose of drawing the color line. We have been considering the promiscuous appointments of our assistants without our consent for some time. It is claimed that the woman Flood passed a civil service examination and is entitled by law to work somewhere; that there is no other vacancy, and therefore she must be allowed to work as a printer's assistant."

"Our mutual last night," the same man said, "was not for the purpose of objecting to the colored woman, but to appoint a committee to draft a protest against the promiscuous appointment of plate-printers' layers and to take certain other action which I am not at liberty to make public."

Another employe said every plate-printer in the employment of the Government would walk out if the authorities insisted upon having Frank Flood among them.

Senator Hiscock was asked by a Critic man if he had anything to say about the matter, to which he replied: "No, I believe there is nothing I care to say." Then, after reflecting a moment, the Senator added: "You can say that I simply know nothing about it."

Captain Meredith, referring to the subject, said: "I was surprised to see it stated in the paper that Senator Hiscock had anything to do with the matter. The young girl was certified to me by the Civil Service Commission, and she was in New York when she received the notice of her appointment. I had never seen her and knew nothing about her or her color until she reported for duty. She passed the civil service examination, and I assigned her to work in the Bureau, in compliance with law and with my duty, just as I had assigned scores of others. I could not act otherwise. She was placed as an assistant to a plate-printer, who refused to work with her. I was therefore compelled to recommend his discharge. The plate-printers then protested. I believe that is the whole case in a nutshell."

"What is she doing now?"

"She is waiting for another vacancy. When it occurs I will assign her again."

"What if the next plate printer you assign her to assist refuses also to work with her?"

"Then I will be compelled to recommend his discharge, too."

Secretary Windom, when asked if he had heard of a threatened revolt among the plate-printers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, replied: "I have heard of some dissatisfaction." When

THE EMPEROR'S SCHEME

England, France, Switzerland and Belgium Involved in It.

WILLIAM'S SOCIALISTIC PROPOSITIONS

Bills for the Reichstag to Be Prepared by a Special Commission.

In Which Workingmen and Employers Will Be Equally Represented. Bismarck's Denunciations of Radical Ideas Do Not Effect the Kaiser.

(Copyright by New York Associated Press.)
BENSAF, Feb. 8.—Opinion inclines to the view that the Emperor's Socialistic propositions will never lead to any practical result and the more closely the receipts are examined the more the scepticism grows.

It is already recognized as altogether improbable that the European powers, if ever invited, will assent to take part in such an international conference as that upon which the Emperor addresses Bismarck in his first receipt. England, France, Belgium and Switzerland are named by the Emperor as involved in his scheme, but this use of the names of these States has been made without any understanding with any of them.

A special commission will be convened here to prepare bills for the next Reichstag. This is to be composed in equal parts of workmen and employers.

Stumm, who is next to Krupp, is the largest employer of labor in Rhineland, is likely to preside over this commission. Its projects will be examined by the council of state before they are submitted to the Reichstag.

The Council of State is not a body that possesses in any degree the confidence and good will of the populace, and workmen murmur at the notion that it is first to sit in judgment upon the laws that are to initiate their new Utopia. It is said, therefore, that the Emperor will reorganize this body.

It is now composed of eighty members, fifty of whom are officials or generals, and there are only eight men in it, of whom Michael is one, who have any knowledge of industrial subjects. The Emperor proposes to appoint on this body a certain number of workmen to assist in these deliberations.

The effect of the decrees upon the electoral canvass is that they actually tend to help the Socialist party. This is a surprise, because at the first moment it did not look that way. Indeed, the theory that the decrees were played as a great stroke in the game for votes seemed to be confirmed by the staggering effect they had at the first moment upon the Socialist propaganda, for they seemed to make Socialism itself unnecessary.

But the sober second thought is to the effect that the decrees are an imperial recognition that socialism is right and wise. Hence the Socialists accept the Emperor's decrees as the monument of their victory over the Chancellor, whose repeated denunciations of their ideas as purely chimerical are now forcibly quieted against him.

Vollmar, speaking at Munich, said that the party hailed with rejoicing the prospect of improvement and progress revealed by the Emperor's attitude, but insisted upon the necessity that Socialists must close up their ranks in order to make sure the realization of the Emperor's promises.

It is announced that the New Reichstag would achieve the long-pending unification of the civil code, and thus make the law of the land accessible and intelligible to all men, that it would reform the finances of the empire and introduce a system and a scheme for the extinction of the national debt.

He prophesied that the electors would return a majority composed of men earnestly desirous of real work and determined in the loyal support of the Government. His address has revived the drooping spirits of the National Liberals in the Reichstag. In that part of the empire the ceaseless immigration of Germans, supplanting the French, is notably affecting the electorate and some former deputies, radical opponents of annexation, have refused to stand.

Minister Phelps and his wife were invited to dinner by Prince Bismarck to make the acquaintance of the family and drink a glass of Rhenish wine over the settlement of the Samoan troubles. The dinner hour was an early one and the only person present exclusive of the family was Dr. Schwenninger.

After dinner they adjourned to the library and the Chancellor lighted his long pipe and sent for some whisky. He said it was a recent gift from a friend in the United States. Thus gloriously equipped for a social bout, the Chancellor proposed and all drank the health of the President of the United States.

FIGHTING THE LOTTERY.
Defeating the Company's Scheme to Enter North Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 8.—The Journal's Grand Forks, N. D., special says: A message has just been received by Chief Justice Corless from Senator Winship at Bismarck, saying: "The lottery scheme will be defeated, and you can bet on it." The excitement is running very high on this issue.

The Journal's Bismarck, N. D., special says: A member of the House agrees to sustain the Governor's veto of the Lottery bill when it comes up. It will take twenty-one votes to defeat its passage over a veto. The opponents of the Lottery bill think it will surely be killed either before or after a veto, while its friends are very confident of winning. Public meetings are being held all over the State to consider the scheme.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 8.—A Pioneer Press Bismarck, N. D., special says: "This was petition day in the House, and 1,234 persons presented petitions."

HER DYING MOMENTS.

Mrs. Tracy's Last Hours Described for the First Time.

MRS. RHEEM TELLS THE TRAGIC STORY

In Full Possession of Every Faculty After the Terrible Fall.

She Urged Her Attendants to Leave Her and Rescue Her Husband and Daughters. Knew That Death Was Approaching.

Some interesting details of Mrs. Tracy's dying moments are related by Mrs. Rheem, in whose house on Seventh street, at the rear of the Tracy mansion, the Secretary and his wife were first carried on the morning of the fire. According to Mrs. Rheem her attention from household affairs was first attracted by the sound of piercing screams, and running out the back door the sight which greeted her was that of Mrs. Tracy hanging by her hands from the window ledge while on the roof of the back building wildly gesticulating and calling for help was the cook.

Mr. Rheem by this time had rushed out the back door to join his wife, and with the aid of a man who appeared in the alley-way climbed to the top of the brick wall surrounding Judge Cox's garden, as that of the Secretary was covered with a preparation of mortar and broken bottles. At the moment when he succeeded in climbing down into the garden, with the idea of rushing up the back stairs and rescuing Mrs. Tracy from her perilous position, she let go her hold and fell to the area. Strangely enough, the only outward sign of disfigurement from the fall was a bruise on one heel caused by striking it against a box which stood near one of the windows in the area.

With the aid of the butler Mr. Rheem succeeded in raising her and carried her through the gateway into his own kitchen, and from there to the dining-room, where Mrs. Rheem by this time had brought a plentiful supply of comforts and pillows for the lounge on which Mrs. Tracy was placed and remained for the brief hour during which she continued to breathe. Dr. Wm. May was the first physician to arrive in response to a summons and remained by her side until the moment of her death.

Mrs. Tracy appeared in the full possession of every faculty and perfectly cognizant of her surroundings, for the first words after she was placed on the lounge was an anxious query regarding the safety of the house in which she then was. Upon receiving a satisfactory answer she urged her attendants to leave her without delay and aid in the rescue of her husband and daughter about whom she continued to ask at intervals to the very last. To think of her beautiful house all on fire, she murmured, and then looking at the doctor, said: "I shall die. I have hurt myself internally. I think my back is broken, but I have no pain."

Then, a moment later, overhearing someone in the room remark that if she had held on a few moments longer and not jumped she could have been rescued in safety, she quickly opened her eyes, and, looking at the speaker, said: "I did not jump. I fell."

At this moment Mrs. Rheem's sister, a pleasant-faced old lady, entered the dining-room and told the doctor that a bed was in readiness as soon as he wished to move his patient upstairs, and the doctor, leaving over, prepared to lift her in his arms for that purpose.

"No, no; do not move me. I could not bear it. I have no pain, but I know that I shall die. I told you I was hurt internally," she said, with a faint smile as the blood slowly trickled from her mouth.

Now and then, as though to herself, Mrs. Tracy ejaculated, "My God! my God!" then, rousing up, would ask again for her husband or children.

When President Harrison entered the room she recognized him, and, holding out her hand, called him by the formal title, "Mr. President," to which she had been always accustomed on all state occasions.

When the Secretary was brought through the back gate of his own premises into the Rheem's kitchen his groans were so loud that it was feared they would agitate the dying woman, but, though someone hastily closed the door of the passage leading to the kitchen, she seemed wholly unconscious of the sound, or of her husband's proximity, and, save for one last inquiry after her beloved ones, neither moved nor spoke again.

Secretary Tracy drove out with his son and the President for a short time yesterday, as even the slight change in spite of the depressing weather was a welcome after the harrowing morning he had spent. Mr. Frank Tracy is authority for the statement that the Secretary will resume his official duties at the Department to-morrow and a few days thereafter will leave the city for a brief Southern trip. Nothing very definite has yet been decided in regard to the destination or length of the journey.

IOWA'S DEADLOCK.
Good Prospects That a Friendly Settlement Will Be Reached.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Feb. 8.—There were eighteen pairs in the House this afternoon. After taking six ballots the House adjourned till 2:30 Monday.

The Democrats to-day submitted a proposition to the Republicans. The Democrats ask the Speaker and give to the Republicans two-thirds of all the other offices. They give the Republicans the first choice of three committees, but stipulate that they shall not choose both the judiciary and the suppression of intemperance.

The proposition contains the provisions, the main ones, as above given, and the remainder providing for the settlement of the minor matters. This

MR. TRACY'S GRATITUDE

He Meets the Men Who Rescued Him From Death.

THEY TELL HIM THE SAD DETAILS.

President Harrison Sends His Carriage for Chief Engineer Parriss.

Incidents of the Fire Related by the Secretary, Who in Affecting Words, Thanks the Chief, His Assistant, Henry Wright, and Officer Cattell.

For the first time since the tragic events of Monday morning Secretary Tracy breakfasted at the table yesterday. He met President and Mrs. Harrison in the White House yesterday morning and together they talked over events of the past week.

The President rehearsed for the Secretary the story of the fire, and Mr. Tracy expressed a desire to meet the men who had saved his own life and tried so bravely to save the lives of his wife and daughter. He said that he would like to hear the details from the lips of the parties, and so the President sent his carriage down to the District buildings, and invited Chief Parriss, his assistant, Henry Wright, and Policeman Cattell to drive to the White House. They drove up and met the President and his Secretary of the Navy in the latter's private room. Mr. Tracy seemed to be utterly prostrated when the men who had been such active participants in the fire were introduced, but recovered himself and asked that they give him the details.

Chief Parriss was the spokesman of the trio of brave fellows. With great earnestness and in the most graphic manner he told of the battle with the flames, of his discovery of the Secretary in his room, and of his rescue.

Just at this point, the Secretary interrupted him and seemed to recall some unpublished incidents of the fire. He said that he was first awakened by his wife, but even then he was in a semi-unconscious condition, and it was with great difficulty that he was aroused. His idea was to dress himself immediately, and hasten downstairs. Against the solicitations of his wife he did this and got on his underclothing, but the smoke overcame him just as he got his trousers partly on.

"His wife, who had remained with him until this time, protesting all the time vehemently, urged him toward the window. Recovering himself he made his way toward the window, followed by his wife. He threw open the sash and together they stood with the cool air blowing in their faces. Then he stepped back to get his coat and the dense smoke overpowered him. He fell to the floor just as his wife took her wild and fatal leap from the window. He never saw her again alive."

Chief Parriss continued his narrative to the interested listeners. He told the Secretary the story of how he had run into the room of his daughter and found her lying prone upon the floor, unconscious he had at the time thought, but dead as he afterwards discovered. At this point of the story Secretary Tracy was overcome and buried his face in his hands, and there was not a dry eye in the room. The President was much affected and put his hand on the shoulder of the Secretary, murmuring comforting words in his ear.

The French maid, Josephine Morel, was not forgotten and in a few brief words her fate was told. The Secretary expressed great sorrow and asked about the circumstances of her death and funeral. He was especially interested when Officer Cattell told the efforts she had made in trying to reach the rooms occupied by the family.

The interview with the Secretary lasted over an hour, and when the men had risen to say good-bye the Secretary grasped them each by the hand and said: "Gentlemen, I owe you a debt of gratitude which I can never repay. I owe my life to you, and I will never forget the brave fellows who came to my rescue."

The President also spoke in the high terms of Chief Parriss and the department. The Secretary and President will call on Mrs. and Miss Winchell to-day.

MR. TRACY'S GRATITUDE

He Meets the Men Who Rescued Him From Death.

THEY TELL HIM THE SAD DETAILS.

President Harrison Sends His Carriage for Chief Engineer Parriss.

Incidents of the Fire Related by the Secretary, Who in Affecting Words, Thanks the Chief, His Assistant, Henry Wright, and Officer Cattell.

For the first time since the tragic events of Monday morning Secretary Tracy breakfasted at the table yesterday. He met President and Mrs. Harrison in the White House yesterday morning and together they talked over events of the past week.

The President rehearsed for the Secretary the story of the fire, and Mr. Tracy expressed a desire to meet the men who had saved his own life and tried so bravely to save the lives of his wife and daughter. He said that he would like to hear the details from the lips of the parties, and so the President sent his carriage down to the District buildings, and invited Chief Parriss, his assistant, Henry Wright, and Policeman Cattell to drive to the White House. They drove up and met the President and his Secretary of the Navy in the latter's private room. Mr. Tracy seemed to be utterly prostrated when the men who had been such active participants in the fire were introduced, but recovered himself and asked that they give him the details.

Chief Parriss was the spokesman of the trio of brave fellows. With great earnestness and in the most graphic manner he told of the battle with the flames, of his discovery of the Secretary in his room, and of his rescue.

Just at this point, the Secretary interrupted him and seemed to recall some unpublished incidents of the fire. He said that he was first awakened by his wife, but even then he was in a semi-unconscious condition, and it was with great difficulty that he was aroused. His idea was to dress himself immediately, and hasten downstairs. Against the solicitations of his wife he did this and got on his underclothing, but the smoke overcame him just as he got his trousers partly on.

"His wife, who had remained with him until this time, protesting all the time vehemently, urged him toward the window. Recovering himself he made his way toward the window, followed by his wife. He threw open the sash and together they stood with the cool air blowing in their faces. Then he stepped back to get his coat and the dense smoke overpowered him. He fell to the floor just as his wife took her wild and fatal leap from the window. He never saw her again alive."

Chief Parriss continued his narrative to the interested listeners. He told the Secretary the story of how he had run into the room of his daughter and found her lying prone upon the floor, unconscious he had at the time thought, but dead as he afterwards discovered. At this point of the story Secretary Tracy was overcome and buried his face in his hands, and there was not a dry eye in the room. The President was much affected and put his hand on the shoulder of the Secretary, murmuring comforting words in his ear.

The French maid, Josephine Morel, was not forgotten and in a few brief words her fate was told. The Secretary expressed great sorrow and asked about the circumstances of her death and funeral. He was especially interested when Officer Cattell told the efforts she had made in trying to reach the rooms occupied by the family.

The interview with the Secretary lasted over an hour, and when the men had risen to say good-bye the Secretary grasped them each by the hand and said: "Gentlemen, I owe you a debt of gratitude which I can never repay. I owe my life to you, and I will never forget the brave fellows who came to my rescue."

The President also spoke in the high terms of Chief Parriss and the department. The Secretary and President will call on Mrs. and Miss Winchell to-day.

MR. TRACY'S GRATITUDE

He Meets the Men Who Rescued Him From Death.

THEY TELL HIM THE SAD DETAILS.

President Harrison Sends His Carriage for Chief Engineer Parriss.

Incidents of the Fire Related by the Secretary, Who in Affecting Words, Thanks the Chief, His Assistant, Henry Wright, and Officer Cattell.

For the first time since the tragic events of Monday morning Secretary Tracy breakfasted at the table yesterday. He met President and Mrs. Harrison in the White House yesterday morning and together they talked over events of the past week.

The President rehearsed for the Secretary the story of the fire, and Mr. Tracy expressed a desire to meet the men who had saved his own life and tried so bravely to save the lives of his wife and daughter. He said that he would like to hear the details from the lips of the parties, and so the President sent his carriage down to the District buildings, and invited Chief Parriss, his assistant, Henry Wright, and Policeman Cattell to drive to the White House. They drove up and met the President and his Secretary of the Navy in the latter's private room. Mr. Tracy seemed to be utterly prostrated when the men who had been such active participants in the fire were introduced, but recovered himself and asked that they give him the details.

Chief Parriss was the spokesman of the trio of brave fellows. With great earnestness and in the most graphic manner he told of the battle with the flames, of his discovery of the Secretary in his room, and of his rescue.

Just at this point, the Secretary interrupted him and seemed to recall some unpublished incidents of the fire. He said that he was first awakened by his wife, but even then he was in a semi-unconscious condition, and it was with great difficulty that he was aroused. His idea was to dress himself immediately, and hasten downstairs. Against the solicitations of his wife he did this and got on his underclothing, but the smoke overcame him just as he got his trousers partly on.

"His wife, who had remained with him until this time, protesting all the time vehemently, urged him toward the window. Recovering himself he made his way toward the window, followed by his wife. He threw open the sash and together they stood with the cool air blowing in their faces. Then he stepped back to get his coat and the dense smoke overpowered him. He fell to the floor just as his wife took her wild and fatal leap from the window. He never saw her again alive."

Chief Parriss continued his narrative to the interested listeners. He told the Secretary the story of how he had run into the room of his daughter and found her lying prone upon the floor, unconscious he had at the time thought, but dead as he afterwards discovered. At this point of the story Secretary Tracy was overcome and buried his face in his hands, and there was not a dry eye in the room. The President was much affected and put his hand on the shoulder of the Secretary, murmuring comforting words in his ear.

The French maid, Josephine Morel, was not forgotten and in a few brief words her fate was told. The Secretary expressed great sorrow and asked about the circumstances of her death and funeral. He was especially interested when Officer Cattell told the efforts she had made in trying to reach the rooms occupied by the family.

The interview with the Secretary lasted over an hour, and when the men had risen to say good-bye the Secretary grasped them each by the hand and said: "Gentlemen, I owe you a debt of gratitude which I can never repay. I owe my life to you, and I will never forget the brave fellows who came to my rescue."

The President also spoke in the high terms of Chief Parriss and the department. The Secretary and President will call on Mrs. and Miss Winchell to-day.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.
James Dunston, whose lamp caused the recent explosion in the mine near Wilkes-barre, has died from his injuries.